

[illegible]

SEARCH NOTES (INCLUDING SEARCH STRATEGY)		
	Date	Exmr.

INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Sub.	Date	Exmr.

1. *Adaptation* - the process by which an organism becomes better suited to its environment.  
 2. *Evolution* - the change in the characteristics of a population of organisms over time.  
 3. *Speciation* - the process by which new species are formed.  
 4. *Extinction* - the process by which a species becomes extinct.  
 5. *Biological diversity* - the variety of life forms in a given area.  
 6. *Conservation* - the protection and preservation of natural resources.  
 7. *Endangered species* - a species that is at risk of extinction.  
 8. *Wildlife* - animals that live in the wild.  
 9. *Marine life* - organisms that live in the ocean.  
 10. *Terrestrial life* - organisms that live on land.  
 11. *Aquatic life* - organisms that live in water.  
 12. *Amphibians* - animals that can live both on land and in water.  
 13. *Reptiles* - animals that have scales and lay eggs.  
 14. *Birds* - animals that have feathers and can fly.  
 15. *Mammals* - animals that have hair and produce milk.  
 16. *Insects* - animals that have six legs and a hard outer shell.  
 17. *Plants* - organisms that can make their own food.  
 18. *Fungi* - organisms that are neither plants nor animals.  
 19. *Protists* - single-celled organisms.  
 20. *Bacteria* - single-celled organisms that can live in extreme environments.  
 21. *Archaea* - single-celled organisms that are similar to bacteria.  
 22. *Eukaryotes* - organisms with a nucleus.  
 23. *Prokaryotes* - organisms without a nucleus.  
 24. *Viruses* - tiny particles that can only reproduce inside a host cell.  
 25. *Prions* - tiny particles that can cause disease.  
 26. *Antibiotics* - drugs that kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria.  
 27. *Vaccines* - substances that can prevent disease.  
 28. *Genetics* - the study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics.  
 29. *Genomics* - the study of the genome, which is the complete set of genetic material.  
 30. *Proteomics* - the study of the proteome, which is the complete set of proteins.  
 31. *Metabolomics* - the study of the metabolome, which is the complete set of metabolites.  
 32. *Transcriptomics* - the study of the transcriptome, which is the complete set of RNA transcripts.  
 33. *Epigenetics* - the study of changes in gene expression that do not involve changes to the underlying DNA sequence.  
 34. *Stem cells* - cells that can differentiate into any cell type.  
 35. *Regenerative medicine* - the use of stem cells to repair or replace damaged tissues.  
 36. *Artificial intelligence* - the simulation of human intelligence in machines.  
 37. *Machine learning* - a type of artificial intelligence that allows machines to learn from data.  
 38. *Deep learning* - a type of machine learning that uses neural networks.  
 39. *Computer vision* - the use of computers to interpret visual information.  
 40. *Natural language processing* - the use of computers to understand and generate human language.  
 41. *Robotics* - the study of robots and their interactions with the environment.  
 42. *Autonomous vehicles* - vehicles that can drive themselves.  
 43. *Space exploration* - the exploration of outer space.  
 44. *Space colonization* - the establishment of permanent human settlements in space.  
 45. *Space mining* - the extraction of resources from space.  
 46. *Space tourism* - the use of space for recreational purposes.  
 47. *Space exploration* - the exploration of outer space.  
 48. *Space colonization* - the establishment of permanent human settlements in space.  
 49. *Space mining* - the extraction of resources from space.  
 50. *Space tourism* - the use of space for recreational purposes.